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# Perennials for Perpetual Bloom

By JUANITA BEARD

"Here in this sequestered close  
Bloom the hyacinth and rose  
Here beside the modest stock  
Flaunts the flaring hollyhock.  
All the seasons run their race  
In this quiet resting place.  
All is quiet else—afar  
Sounds of toil and tumult are."

**W**HAT a joy to own such a garden where one may watch nature's pageant of color moving on and on—the first little *Iris pumila* bearing their flags of royal purple; the Oriental poppies, with their flaming torches, marching over the crest of the hill; the larkspur with steel-blue spears gleaming beneath the noon-day sun and canterbury-bells with tinkling chimes. "Ten thousand saw I at a glance"—the wondrous array of the flower kingdom.

The mind of the gardener is much like that of the chess player. Each move is carefully considered before any move is made. To help you in this game of perennial gardening, the object of which is succession of bloom and color combinations, the following chart has been compiled.

Perhaps you are not fully acquainted with the layout of a perennial garden. The most effective groupings are in borders facing down a shrubby planting or in a formal bed arrangement. If the formal garden path is developed remember to have the flower beds accessible by little paths—the beds being from three to five feet wide and the paths not less than two feet wide.



Any good loose garden soil will grow perennials successfully. It is well to spade and reset all the perennials every three years. Some of the plants, however, such as peonies and bleeding heart, are benefited by being allowed to stay in one place permanently, but the others are greatly improved by taking up, dividing and resetting in the fall. The dead tops and stalks should remain on the plants until spring. Cultivation should cease in the fall after danger from weed seeds maturing is past. It is safest to cover plants after the first heavy frosts, as mulches applied too early are very injurious to the plants, encouraging top growth which decays during the winter. The time for removal of the mulch depends on local conditions, but one should be sure that all danger from extreme weather is past, and then the mulch can be removed gradually.

In the group of plants which should be divided at least every two years are the vigorous types of the garden phlox and boltonia. Those to be divided every three years are common garden phlox, painted daisy, larkspur, lily-of-the-valley, and some of the asters.

Summer care of the perennial garden consists of watering well at least once a week, and of removing all dead flowers in late September. It is a common back to a height of four to six inches immediately after blooming so that new shoots will form, bearing excellent flowers in last September. It is a common mistake to treat campanulas in the same manner—they should have each withered flower removed, one stem often bearing flowers for several weeks under this treatment.

It is a fascinating study to observe color combinations, and a source of endless pleasure to strive to mix these pigments from nature's paint box in a manner unexcelled by nature's most "gardenesque" neighbors. The following list will give some suggestions of effective combinations,—

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COLOR	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN
Blue Lavender Purple	Delphinium belladonna Aquilegia coerulea Iris in variety	Monkshood Anchusa Campanula carpatica Campanula pyramidalis Delphinium chinese Funkia coerulea Platycodon grandiflorum Scabiosa caucasica	Aster Novae Angliae Aster Novae Belgii Boltonia latissuama Clematis davidiana Statice
Yellow Orange Red	Hemerocallis florham Iris	Aquilegia canadensis Acquilegia chrysantha Belamcanda chinensis Coreopsis Gaillardia Shasta Daisy	Coreopsis Gaillardia Helenium Giant Daisy
Rose Pink	Coral Bells Oriental Poppy Persian Daisy	Dianthus plumarius Coral Bells Lychnis chalcedonia Penstemon barbatus torreyi Persian Daisy	Phlox

## The Homemaker's Bookshelf

By GERTRUDE McARTHUR

Shall the home library include only books of fiction, biographies and history? The up-to-the-minute homemaker today is doing her work more efficiently by consulting authorities in her profession and in the home library we find the Homemaker's Bookshelf.

The books suggested below are recommended by members of the Home Economics faculty as being ones which should be helpful to the woman in her home.

### Family Relationships

1. The Family and Its Members, by Anna Garlin Spencer. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1923. \$1.50.

The author discusses the responsibilities of each member of the family and their relationships to one another.

2. Successful Family Life, by Mary Hinman Abel. J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921. \$2.25.

Mrs. Abel considers the financial problems, individual responsibilities and the obligations of the family to the community.

### Family Financing

1. Spending the Family Income, by S. Agnes Donham. Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1923. \$1.32.

A very helpful book written for those who have questions on the family or individual budget.

2. Getting Your Money's Worth, by Isabel Ely Lord. Harcourt, Brace Co., New York, 1922. \$1.50.

Another valuable book on ways and

means of spending the family income wisely.

### Time Engineering

1. Scientific Management in the Home, by Christine Frederick. American School of Home Economics, Chicago, 1921. \$1.90.

A study of time saving methods in managing the home.

### Health

1. Personal Hygiene Applied, by Jesse Williams. W. B. Saunders Co., 1924. \$2.50.

A book on the general hygiene of the body and prevention of diseases.

2. A Manual of First Aid in Accident and Disease, by Edward L. Gainsburgh, M. D. Stearns and Beale, New York, 1919. \$1.35.

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ces there would seem to be but one course open to the investor. That is, to obtain this information from some one who is in a position to secure and inter-

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pret it. It is obvious that this experienced advisor would rarely be a neighbor, a relative, or a friend. Even the most well meaning and highly respected individual in the community might not be in a position to pass judgment in this specialized matter. We come then to what is probably the best advice that one can give the would-be investor in corporate securities. Seek the services of the firm with an established reputation for conservative dealing in these commodities—a bond house or the bond department of a reliable bank, and follow their advice.

## PERENNIALS FOR PERPETUAL BLOOM

(Continued from page 6)

1. Heuchera sanguinea, coral; Aquilegia coerulea, blue; Iris germanica Kharput, purple.
2. Phlox Miss Lingard, white; and Campanula persicifolia caerulea, blue.
3. Phlox Miss Lingard, white; Aquilegia chrysantha, yellow; and Heuchera sanguinea, coral.
4. Shasta Daisy, white; Anthemis tinctoria kelwayi, yellow; and Delphinium belladonna, blue.
5. Scarlet-orange Oriental poppies, lemon lilies.
6. Peonies, early double soft pink with lavender Iris pallida dalmatica and sulphur Flavescens.
7. Peonies with foxgloves, Canterbury bells and Pyrethrum roseum.
8. Larkspur with early white phlox Miss Lingard, and hybrid meadow rue.
9. Tiger lilies with dark blue monkshood.
10. Tiger lilies with lavender phlox Eugene Danzanvilliers.
11. Bronze helenium and purple aster.
12. White boltonia and yellow helenium.
13. Sea lavender with dull pink sedum spectabile.
14. Light blue monkshood (Aconitum fischeri wilsoni) faced with golden chrysanthemums.

## THE JOYS OF EXTENSION WORK

By Bertha Wellington

Extension work is so fascinating. Of course you are out in all kinds of weather, but with a closed car that makes no difference. There are such big advantages in doing public work, teaching people eager to learn. You have such a variety of people, meeting different groups of women every day and each group has different problems. I think more girls would enjoy extension work if they knew more about it.

As you may know, it was not until the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 that public funds were available for home demonstration work. There were agents before that time supported chiefly by local organizations. The extension agent is accountable to the State Agricultural College by monthly reports (these are not as bad as 50-60 individual reports at school). At the end of a year comes the annual report, a copy going to Washington, which reminded me of some of the term reports I wrote at I. S. C.

At present my work in Ottawa county is mainly nutrition classes. Occasionally there is a talk to be given to a Grange meeting, Farmers' Club, etc. The nutrition work is divided into projects of four lessons each. Classes are organized on a township plan throughout the county for mothers and anyone else interested. The classes meet once a month, usually in farm homes, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. You may wonder what we do all day at such a meeting. The lessons are planned by our nutrition specialist at the College and are conducted by lectures, discussion and some demonstrations. The nutrition project I am giving this year is divided as follows:

Lesson I. Food and Health Habits. By means of a score card, each woman checks her own food and health habits. Characteristics of a normal healthy person are discussed.

Lesson II. Infant Feeding. Always so interesting because it is usually an immediate need to mothers.

Lesson III. Preschool and School Feeding. Mothers learn how to determine a healthy child and how to notice some common defects.

Lesson IV. Corrective Diet.

It may seem that a great deal is involved in each lesson. Most mothers have had experience in feeding, and we try to pick out important points of what may seem like weeks of work to college students. It is so interesting to teach women attending these classes for they are so eager to learn. At a recent meeting one woman said, "I think we should come earlier so we can learn more".

The county home demonstration agent contributes through educational methods to the progress of the rural people of the county in which she is working along lines affecting the home. Practically no limitations have been placed as to the manner of developing the work, thus leaving to agents every opportunity for expressing their ingenuity and resourcefulness as well as their ability to cooperate with individuals and organizations.

The home demonstration agent must have discriminating judgment as to what problems to undertake in the initial stages of the work. She must be able to discern what potential leadership is available and what resources may be used in solving home problems. Finally she must

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